



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An Encyclopedia of Industrialism. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1912. 16mo, pp. xi+543. 1s. net.

This admirable little book is one of the series of "Nelson's Encyclopaedic Library." By "industrialism" is meant "those social and economic conditions which have been brought about by the modern development of manufactures, together with the concomitant 'extractive' and transporting industries." It includes the problems brought about by the increase and concentration of population, the problems of the production and distribution of wealth, and treats, among other things, of new fiscal and educational systems, trusts, labor organizations and disputes, social legislation, and emigration. The book is concerned primarily with conditions in Great Britain, although some attention is paid to the situation in the colonies, in the United States, in Germany, in France, and in other countries.

Thirty subjects are treated in articles varying in length from eight to thirty-seven pages by twenty different writers. Among the writers are W. J. Ashley, A. L. Bowley, S. J. Chapman, J. S. Nicholson, Arthur Shadwell, and Philip Snowden, whose names guarantee the quality of the work. Most of the articles have an analysis at the beginning, and several have bibliographies which include, in some instances, references to French and German books as well as to English and American authorities. The arrangement is alphabetical and besides the thirty articles, 106 entries are made with references to the articles. In the text, frequent cross-references are given. These features, together with a rather full index, make it possible to get, without difficulty, all of the information the book contains on any given topic. A few of the articles are illustrated, for example, the article on "Factory Construction." Numerous statistical tables are given. Usually, though not always, the figures are brought down to 1910 or 1911.

The American reader will perhaps be most interested in the accounts of some of the later British social legislation, such as the Health Insurance Bill of 1911, the Labor Exchanges Act of 1909, the Minimum Wage (Trade Boards) Act of 1909, and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act of 1912.

The Sale of Liquor in the South. By LEONARD STOTT BLAKEY. ("Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," Vol. LI.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. 4to, pp. 56. \$1.00.

This is an enlightening statistical study of the prohibitory movement against the sale of liquor in the South. The fourteen southern commonwealths located south of the state of Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, and the states of Missouri and Oklahoma were selected as the field for this investigation, because of the peculiar fact that in every state of this group the same method of repression was employed; i.e., "local-prohibition-through-special-legislation."